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DUAS NOVAS ESPECIES DE TINGITIDEOS DA BOLIVIA

Oscar Monte

Instituto Biológico, S. Paulo, Brasil.

Por gentileza do Dr. Raúl P. Alcalá, La Paz, Bolivia, recebemos um pequeno lote de tingitideos da Bolivia, que constava das duas novas espécies que neste trabalho são descritas.

Agradecimentos lhe são devidos pela remessa deste material. Os tipos estão guardados na coleção do autor.

Corythucha boliviana, n. sp.

Colorido pardo-sujo, sem máculas, salvo uma ou outra nervura mais escura. Antenas curtas, amareladas, ornadas com pêlos longos. Rostro muito curto, ferrugineo, alcançando a metade do sulco rostral. Parte inferior, escura. Patas ferrugineas.

Pronoto amarelo-claro, pouco elevado, brilhante, levemente pontuado; porção triangular muito curta e mais clara do que o disco; carenas laterais, com um ou dois espinhos, formadas com duas células; carena mediana bem mais baixa e um pouco menor do que o comprimento da vesícula, e não arqueada. Vesícula mais ou menos desenvolvida, bem mais longa do que alta, afilando-se para frente, achatada na parte de cima, com as aréolas discais levemente enfuscadas. Paranotos muito arqueados, ondulados, espinhosos, sem máculas.

Élitros claros, com a elevação da discoidal pouco alta, a declividade interna desta elevação, pouca túmida, e manchada de escuro; área costal trisseriada, tendo na base e ápice, poucas nervuras escurecidas, porém, as aréolas transparentes.

Vesícula, carenas, margens dos élitros e paranotos armados com espinhos claros e de extremidades pretas.

Comprimento 3.06 mm.; largura 1.73 mm.

Holótipo (macho) e alótipo (fêmea) e 10 paratipos, dezembro 1945, La Paz, Bolivia, colhidos pelo Dr. R. P. Alcalá.

Esta espécie é proxima de *C. nocentis* D. & H., porem, maior e sem as manchas transversais perto da base e ápice, e com paranotos imaculados.

Corythucha translucida, n. sp.

Transparente e com poucas máculas. Antenas amarelo-palidas, com numerosos pêlos. Vesicula grande, globosa atraz, pouco estrangulada na frente e manchada de escuro na parte superior, quase duas vezes tão longa quanto alta, e um pouco mais longa do que a carena mediana. Esta carena bem mais baixa do que a vesicula e em forte declive para a porção triangular, pouco arqueada, tendo a primeira célula muito larga, o dobro das subsequentes. As carenas laterais curtas, baixas e concavas, com duas areolas e dois espinhos.

Pronoto amarelado na disco e esbranquiçado na porção triangular, tendo leve pontuação. Paranotos largos, armados com numerosos espinhos, na margem posterior com dupla carreira, tendo quatro pequenos pontos negro-foscas, dois em cada paranoto.

Élitros transparentes, com a elevação túmida pouco desenvolvida e com algumas aréolas escurecidas; area costal largamente trisseriada; tendo na base pequena mancha escura, e no ápice poucas nervuras escuras.

Rostro e patas, esbranquiçados. Parte inferior do corpo, escura.

Holótipo (macho) e alótipo (fêmea) e um parátipo, dezembro de 1945, La Paz, Bolivia, colhidos pelo Dr. R. P. Alcalá.

Comprimento 3.04 mm.; largura 1.73 mm.

Semelhante a *C. acculta* D. & P., porem com carenas laterais menores e mais baixas; elevação bulbosa diferentemente formada; vesicula maior; carena mediana muito mais baixa do que a vesicula.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF TINGITIDS FROM BOLIVIA.

Abstract.

The present paper contains the description of two new species of lace-bugs collected in La Paz, Bolivia, by Dr. R. P. Alcalá.

THE GENERIC POSITION OF THE NEOTROPIC ICHNEUMONIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) WITH TYPES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AND QUEBEC MUSEUMS, DESCRIBED BY CRESSON, HOOKER, NORTON, PROVANCHER, AND VIERECK

Henry Townes

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From 1865 to 1874, E. T. Cresson, Senior described several hundred Ichneumonidae from Mexico and the West Indies. Cresson's ideas of genera in this family were as advanced as those of any of his contemporaries working on the Neotropic fauna, but inadequate by modern standards. In order to increase the usefulness of his pioneering efforts, an attempt is made in this paper to place as many of his species as possible in their proper genera in the light of present knowledge. Most of Cresson's types of Neotropic Ichneumonidae are in the collection of the American Entomological Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. They are in good condition and well cared for. The rest of his types of Neotropic ichneumonids (thirty-two) are in the Gundlach Collection of Hymenoptera, Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza de La Habana, Havana, Cuba. They are in hermetically sealed glass-top boxes and are presumably in good condition. I have never been able to see the Gundlach Collection so for the present shall deal only with the types in the Philadelphia museum. In addition to those species described by Cresson, there are in the same museum a few types of Neotropic species described by Hooker, Norton, and Viereck. The generic positions of these are also given in this paper.

In 1941, I was able to study the ichneumonid types of Abbé Provancher in the Museum of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, Canada. Included were the types of the three Neotropic species described by him and these are given generic placements here.

The various types are listed below, alphabetically according to specific names under each author, the authors in alphabetic order. First is given the specific name, then the original generic name, date of publication, and page number. Following this data is what I consider to be the proper generic and specific name for the species. When the species has not before been placed in the genus given, this is indicated by "n. comb." (= new combination). When it is synonymized with another specific name for the first time, the indication "n. syn." (= new synonymy) is used.

The generic concepts and nomenclature are the same as those used in my "Catalogue and Reclassification of the Nearctic Ichneumonidae" (1944 and 1945, Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc. no. 11, 925 pp.) with certain exceptions discussed in the section on genera at the end of this paper. In the Ichneumonidae are many undescribed Neotropic genera, some represented by Cresson species. Those that seem most distinctive and most easily characterized from the material available are named and described after the lists of types. Other undescribed genera are left unnamed and the Cresson species involved are referred only to their proper tribe or stated to be near some related genus. The discussion of generic limits, descriptions of new genera, and bibliography follow the lists of species.

CRESSON

The types are in the Philadelphia Museum.

abactus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 127 = *Notacma abacta* Cr., n. comb.

abactus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 160 = *Toechorychus abactus* Cr., n. comb.

abaculus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 124 = *Pseudamblyteles abaculus* Cr., n. comb.

- abdominalis* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 165 = *Christolia abdominalis* Cr.
- abitus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 125 = *Pseudamblyteles abitus* Cr., n. comb.
- abjectus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 122 = *Ditremops abjecta* Cr., n. comb.
- ablatus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 149 = *Cryptanura ablata* Cr.
- ablutus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 113 = *Cratichneumon ablutus* Cr., n. comb.
- abnormis* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868 p. 26 = *Amblytelini*.
- absolutus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 158 = *Lymeon absolutus* Cr., n. comb.
- acceptus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 154 = *Christolia accepta* Cr., n. comb.
- acclivus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 25 = *Notacma accliva* Cr., n. comb.
- accolens* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 159 = *Lymeon accolens* Cr., n. comb.
- accuratus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 147 = *Polycyrtus accuratus* Cr.
- acerbus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 144 = *Polycyrtus acerbus* Cr.
- aciculata* (*Joppa?*). 1868, p. 30 = near *Ortezia*.
- acollua* (*Cryptanura*). 1873, p. 167 = *Cryptini*.
- actuosus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 117 = *Ditremops actiosa* Cr., n. comb.
- additus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 114 = *Melanichneumon additus* Cr., n. comb.
- adjicialis* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 172 = *Lymeon adjicialis* Cr., n. comb.
- admirabilis* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 175 = *Mallochia admirabilis* Cr., n. comb.
- admirandus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 155 = *Agonocryptus admirandus* Cr., n. comb.
- admonitus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 160 = *Lymeon admonitus* Cr., n. comb.
- admotus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 156 = near *Digonocryptus*. comb.

- adultus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 173 = *Lytheon adultus* Cr., n. comb.
- agnatum* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 379 = *Labrorychus agnatus* Cr., n. comb.
- albipes* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 399 = *Scambus albipes* Cr., n. comb.
- albopicta* (*Glypta*). 1874, p. 405 = *Glypta albopicta* Cr.
- albovarius* (*Trogus*?). 1865, p. 20 = *Oedicephalus albovarius* Cr.
- alternata* (*Epirhyssa*). 1865, p. 40 = *Epirhyssa alternata* Cr.
- alternatus* (*Meniscus*?). 1874, p. 410 = *Diradops alternata* Cr., n. comb.
- alvarado* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 7 = *Eugyrus alvarado* Cr., n. comb.
- amecus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 123 = *Pseudamblyteles amecus* Cr., n. comb.
- anguina* (*Mesoleptus*?). 1874, p. 391 = *Lusius anguina* Cr., n. comb.
- angulatus* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 136 = *Ischnus angulatus* Cr., n. comb.
- animatus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 161 = *Acerastes animatus* Cr., n. comb.
- annulata* (*Eiphosoma*). 1865, p. 54 = *Eiphosoma annulatum* Cr.
- antennatus* (*Nonnus*). 1874, p. 387 = *Nonnus antennatus* Cr.
- apicalis* (*Lycorina*). 1874, p. 407 = *Toxophoroides apicalis* Cr.
- arctus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 162 = *Diapetimorpha arcta* Cr., n. comb.
- arcuatus* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 135 = near *Digonocryptus*.
- arcuatus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 156 = *Mesatoporus arcuatus* Cr., n. comb.
- ardens* (*Joppidium*). 1873, p. 139 = *Joppidium ardens* Cr.
- arista* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 16 = *Lobaegis arista* Cr., n. comb.
- arrogans* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 115 = *Trogomorpha arrogans* Cr., n. comb.
- atratus* (*Nonnus*). 1874, p. 387 = *Nonnus atratus* Cr.

- atriceps* (*Campoplex*). 1865, p. 42 = *Campoplegidea atriceps* Cr., n. comb.
- atriceps* (*Ephialtes*). 1874, p. 394 = *Calliephialtes atriceps* Cr.
- atriceps* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 148 = *Polycyrtus atriceps* Cr.
- atriceps* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 404 = *Zonopimpla atriceps* Cr., n. comb.
- atriventris* (*Ophion*). 1874, p. 374 = *Athyreodon atriventris* Cr.
- atrovittata* (*Eiphosoma*). 1865, p. 52 = *Eiphosoma atrovittatum* Cr.
- aurifer* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 383 = *Campoplegidea aurifer* Cr., n. comb.
- azteca* (*Eiphosoma*). 1874, p. 381 = *Eiphosoma aztecum* Cr.
- azteca* (*Lampronota*). 1874, p. 408 = *Lissonotini*.
- azteca* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 401 = *Coccygomimus aztecus* Cr., n. comb.
- aztecus* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 133 = *Protocryptus aztecus* Cr., n. comb. This is the genotype of *Zamansa* Viereck, 1912, which I consider a synonym of *Protocryptus* Schmiedeknecht, 1904 (new synonymy).
- aztecus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 20 = *Lichmeres aztecus* Cr., n. comb.
- aztecus* (*Mesoleptus*). 1874, p. 390 = near *Digonocryptus*.
- aztecus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 152 = *Cryptanura azteca* Cr., n. comb.
- bardus* (*Mesoleptus*). 1868, p. 34 = *Aptesis bardus* Cr., n. comb.
- bella* (*Lampronota*). 1874, p. 408 = *Phytodietus bellus* Cr.
- bicincta* (*Pimpla*). 1865, p. 38 = *Theronia bicincta* Cr.
- bimaculatus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 173 = *Mallochia bimaculata* Cr., n. comb.
- blandita* (*Trogus*). 1873, p. 132 = *Macrojoppa blandita* Cr.
- braconoides* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 404 = *Zonopimpla atriceps* Cr., n. syn. *P. braconoides* Cr. is preoccupied by Spinola, 1851 and by Smith, 1858. It was renamed *Pimpla cressoni* by Cameron, 1886.
- bucephalus* (*Mesoleptus*?). 1868, p. 36 = *Atopotrophos bucephalus* Cr.

- burrus* (*Ichneumon*). 1865, p. 14 = *Amblytelini*.
caeruleata (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 397 = *Coccygomimus caeruleatus* Cr., n. comb.
caeruliventris (*Exochus*). 1868 p. 38 = *Leurus caeruliventris* Cr., n. comb.
calcarata (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 164 = *Christolia calcarata* Cr.
calcaratus (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 384 = *Campoplegidea cressonii* Dalla Torre, n. comb. Cresson's name is preoccupied by Spinola, 1851. It was renamed *Campoplex cressonii* by Dalla Torre, 1901.
calidus (*Mesoleptus*). 1868, p. 33 = near *Digonocryptus*.
celaya (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 135 = *Ischnus celaya* Cr., n. comb.
centralis (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 174 = *Lymeon centralis* Cr., n. comb.
centrosus (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 8. = *Pseudamblyteles centrosus* Cr., n. comb.
cephalotes (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 123 = *Oedicephalus cephalotes* Cr., n. comb.
chalco (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 7 = *Tricholabus chalco* Cr., n. comb.
chiapus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 112 = *Platylabus chiapus* Cr., n. comb.
chichimecus (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 19 = *Pseudamblyteles? chichimecus* Cr., n. comb.
chichimecus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 155 = *Agonocryptus chichimecus* Cr.
cholula (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 5 = near *Neotropichneumon*.
cincticornis (*Trachynotus*). 1865, p. 49 = *Ophiopterus cincticornis* Cr.
citrinus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 114 = *Amblytelini*
citus (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 137 = *Ischnus citus* Cr., n. comb.
collaris (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 162 = *Polistiphaga fulva* Cr.
communis (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 154 = *Diapetimorpha communis* Cr., n. comb.

compactus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 153 = *Cryptanura compacta* Cr., n. comb. The type of *Cryptanura planiscutellata* Cushman, 1945 has been compared with that of *compactus* and was found to represent the same species (new synonymy).

concinna (*Exochoides*). 1868, p. 37 = *Colpotrochia concinna* Cr., n. comb.

concolor (*Ophion*). 1865, p. 56 = *Enicospilus concolor* Cr.

consimilis (*Pimpla*). 1865, p. 37 = *Theronia consimilis* Cr.

copiosus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 146 = *Polycyrtus copiosus* Cr.

crassicauda (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 399 = *Scambus crassicauda* Cr., n. comb.

crassitarsus (*Meniscus*) 1874, p. 409 = *Diradops crassitarsus* Cr. n. comb.

croceipes (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 398 = *Coccygomimus croceipes* Cr., n. comb.

croceiventris (*Tryphon*). 1868, p. 36 = *Coccygomimus croceiventris* Cr., n. comb.

cubensis (*Cryptus*). 1865, p. 21 = *Acroricnus cubensis* Cr.

cubensis (*Pimpla*). 1865, p. 35 = *Ephialtes cubensis* Cr., n. comb.

cupidus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 115 = near *Hoplismenus*. Cresson's name is preoccupied by Kawall, 1868. It was renamed *Ichneumon cupido* by Dalla Torre, 1902.

curiatus (*Ichneumon*). 1873 p. 112 = *Amblytelini*.

decolorata (*Glypta*). 1874. p. 406 = *Glypta decolorata* Cr.

decorata (*Joppa*). 1868, p. 32 = *Joppa decorata* Cr.

decorosus (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 8 = *Pseudamblyteles decorosus* Cr., n. comb.

decorosus (*Mesoleptus*). 1868, p. 35 = *Perilissus decorosus* Cr., n. comb.

delecta (*Cryptanura*). 1873, p. 167 = *Glodianus delectus* Cr., n. comb.

dilucidus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 112 = *Amblytelini*.

discus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 153 = *Lyneon discus* Cr., n. comb.

- dissonus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 23 = *Euraulus dissonus* Cr., n. comb.
- divisus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 385 = *Casinaria infesta* Cr., n. syn.
- donabilis* (*Joppidium*). 1873, p. 139 = *Joppidium donabile* Cr.
- dubiosum* (*Joppidium*). 1873, p. 138 = *Joppidium dubiosum* Cr.
- durus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 125 = *Pseudamblyteles durus* Cr., n. comb.
- ectypus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 149 = *Cryptanura ectypa* Cr.
- egregia* (*Joppa*?). 1868, p. 30 = *Ortezia egregia* Cr.
- elegans* (*Anomalon*?). 1874, p. 379 = *Spilanomalon elegans* Cr.
- elegantula* (*Joppa*). 1868, p. 32 = *Joppa elegantula* Cr.
- emaceratus* (*Mesoleptus*). 1868, p. 35 = *Lissonotini*.
- encaustus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 4 = *Carinodes encaustus* Cr., n. comb.
- epicus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 121 = *Ditremops epica* Cr., n. comb.
- esurialis* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 25 = *Drepanon esuriale* Cr. n. comb.
- excuratus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 119 = *Tricholabus limitaris* Cr., n. syn.
- exilis* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 171 = *Mallochia exilis* Cr., n. comb.
- exquisitus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 12 = *Aoplus exquisitus* Cr., n. comb.
- facilis* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 153 = *Lytheon facilis* Cr., n. comb.
- famelicus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 14 = *Rhabdotus famelicus* Cr., n. comb.
- fascipennis* (*Epimecis*). 1865, p. 33 = *Hymenoepimecis fascipennis* Cr., n. comb.
- femoratus* (*Metopius*). 1874, p. 393 = *Metopius femoratus* Cr.
- feralis* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 399 = *Coccygomimus punicipes* Cr.
- ferox* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 143 = *Polycyrtus ferox* Cr.

- ferrugineus* (*Ophiopterus*). 1874, p. 380 = *Ophiopterus cincticornis* Cr.
- ferruginosa* (*Epimecis*). 1865, p. 33 = *Hymenoepimecis ferruginosa* Cr., n. comb.
- flavipennis* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 383 = *Campoplegidea flavipennis* Cr., n. comb.
- flavovarius* (*Ichneumon*). 1865, p. 14 = *Pseudamblyteles flavovarius* Cr., n. comb.
- frivulus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 11 = *Cyclolabus frivulus* Cr., n. comb.
- fulvenscens* (*Thyreodon*). 1865, p. 46 = *Athyreodon fulvenscens* Cr.
- fumipenne* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 379 = *Labrorychus fumipennis* Cr., n. comb.
- fumipennis* (*Joppa*). 1868, p. 32 = *Joppa fumipennis* Cr.
- furvus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 147 = *Polycyrtus furvus* Cr.
- fuscatus* (*Trachynotus*). 1865, p. 50 = *Anomalon ejuncidum* Say.
- gloriosa* (*Labena*). 1874, p. 412 = *Labena gloriosa* Cr.
- gnarus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 384 = *Campoplegidea gnara* Cr., n. comb.
- gracilentus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 16 = *Rhabdotus gracilentissimus* Dalla Torre, n. comb. Cresson's name is preoccupied by Wesmael, 1844 and was renamed *Ichneumon gracilentissimus* by Dalla Torre, 1902.
- gracilicornis* (*Oedicephalus*). 1868, p. 28 = *Oedicephalus gracilicornis* Cr.
- gracilicornis* (*Phytodietus*). 1874, p. 411 = *Phytodietus bellus* Cr., n. syn.
- grandis* (*Thyreodon*). 1865, p. 45 = *Thyreodon grandis* Cr.
- ichneumoniformis* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 403 = *Coccygomimus ichneumoniformis* Cr., n. comb.
- ignarus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 121 = *Pterocormus ignarus* Cr., n. comb.
- imbecillis* (*Mesoleptus*). 1868, p. 34 = *Lymeon imbecillis* Cr., n. comb.

- inaequalipes* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 386 = *Cryptophion inaequalipes* Cr., n. comb.
- incerta* (*Joppa*). 1873, p. 131 = *Joppa incerta* Cr.
- incertus* (*Hemiteles*). 1865, p. 22 = *Christolimorpha subflavescens* Cr., n. syn.
- incertus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 161 = *Cryptanura incerta* Cr.
- inclyta* (*Joppa*). 1868, p. 29 = *Macrojoppa inclyta* Cr.
- infulatus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 12 = *Microsage infulata* Cr., n. comb.
- ingenuus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 172 = *Lymeon ingenuus* Cr., n. comb.
- inoratus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 120 = *Thaumatoteles mendicus* Cr., n. syn.
- insolens* (*Limneria?*). 1874, p. 386 = *Charopsimorpha tibialis* Cr.
- insularis* (*Mesoleptus*). 1865, p. 15 = *Horogenes insularis* Cr.
- intentus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 15 = *Rhabdotus intentus* Cr., n. comb.
- irritatus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 171 = near *Protocryptus?*
- izucarus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 114 = *Pseudamblyteles izucarus* Cr., n. comb.
- jucunda* (*Lampronota?*). 1874, p. 409 = *Mnioes jucundus* Cr., n. comb.
- jugiosus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 9 = *Pseudamblyteles centrosus* Cr., n. syn.
- junceus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 116 = *Coelichneumon junceus* Cr., n. comb.
- junceus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 145 = *Polycyrtus junceus* Cr.
- junctus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 174 = *Lymeon junctus* Cr., n. comb.
- laciivius* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 383 = *Campoplegidea laciivia* Cr., n. comb.
- lascivus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 170 = *Lymeon lascivus* Cr., n. comb.
- lassatus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 157 = *Lymeon lassatus* Cr., n. comb.

- laticinctus* (*Thyreodon*). 1874, p. 376 = *Thyreodon laticinctus* Cr.
- laticinctus* (*Tryphon*?). 1868, p. 36 = near *Blapticus*.
- latipennis* (*Trogus*). 1873, p. 132 = near *Trogus*.
- lectus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 384 = *Campoplegidea lecta* Cr. n. comb.
- lectus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 18 = *Cressonianus lectus* Cr.
- legalis* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 385 = *Casinaria legalis* Cr., n. comb.
- lenis* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 20 = *Lichmeres aztecus* Cr., n. syn.
- limatus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 24 = *Narthecura limata* Cr., n. comb.
- limitaris* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 9 = *Tricholabus limitaris* Cr., n. comb.
- longicornis* (*Oedicephalus*). 1868, p. 27 = *Oedicephalus longicornis* Cr.
- longula* (*Glypta*). 1874, p. 405 = *Glypta longula* Cr.
- macer* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 144 = *Polycyrtus macer* Cr.
- maceratus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 385 = *Casinaria macerata* Cr., n. comb.
- macilentus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 384 = *Idechthis macilentus* Cr., n. comb.
- maculipennis* (*Thyreodon*). 1874, p. 375 = *Thyreodon maculipennis* Cr.
- maculipennis* (*Tryphon*). 1874, p. 392 = *Scolobates maculipennis* Cr., n. comb.
- magnum* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 377 = *Barylypa magna* Cr., n. comb.
- major* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 143 = *Polycyrtus major* Cr.
- mancus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 145 = *Polycyrtus mancus* Cr.
- marginipennis* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 401 = *Coccygomimus marginipennis* Cr., n. comb.
- maritus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 16 = *Lobaegis marita* Cr., n. comb.

- melleus* (*Mesoleptus*). 1868, p. 34 = *Perilissus melleus* Cr., n. comb.
- melliventris* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 383 = *Campoplegidea lecta* Cr., n. syn.
- mellosa* (*Theronia*). 1874, p. 396 = *Theronia mellosa* Cr.
- mendicus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 120 = *Thaumatoteles mendicus* Cr. n. comb.
- meridionalis* (*Ichneumon*) 1865, p. 12 = *Limonethe meridionalis* Cr., n. comb.
- mexicana* (*Eiphosoma*). 1874, p. 380 = *Eiphosoma mexicanum* Cr.
- mexicana* (*Epirhyssa*). 1874, p. 394 = *Epirhyssa mexicana* Cr.
- mexicana* (*Exochoides*). 1868, p. 37 = *Colpotrochia mexicana* Cr.
- mexicana* (*Grotea*). 1874, p. 413 = *Grotea mexicana* Cr.
- mexicana* (*Lampronota*). 1874, p. 407 = *Lampronota mexicana* Cr.
- mexicanum* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 376 = *Podogaster mexicana* Cr., n. comb.
- mexicanus* (*Exetastes*). 1874, p. 389 = *Exetastes mexicanus* Cr.
- mexicanus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 2 = *Neotropichneumon mexicanus* Cr., n. comb.
- mexicanus* (*Meniscus*). 1874, p. 410 = *Diradops mexicana* Cr., n. comb.
- mexicanus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 157 = *Cryptanura mexicana* Cr.
- mexicanus* (*Ophion*). 1874, p. 374 = *Enicospilus americanus* Christ.
- mexicanus* (*Phytodietus*). 1874, p. 412 = *Phytodietus mexicanus* Cr.
- mexicanus* (*Pristomerus*). 1874, p. 388 = *Pristomerus (Pristomerus) mexicanus* Cr.
- mexicanus* (*Tryphon*). 1874, p. 391 = *Chiloplatys mexicanus* Cr., n. comb.
- minax* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 23 = *Notacma minax* Cr., n. comb.

- mirabilis* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 165 = *Christolia mirabilis* Cr.
mirandus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 165 = *Christolia miranda* Cr.
modicus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 154 = *Mesostenus modicus* Cr.
monilis (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 174 = *Lymeon monilis* Cr., n. comb.
monitus (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 10 = *Platylabus monitus* Cr., n. comb.
montezuma (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 13 = near *Neotropichneumon*.
montezuma (*Theronia*). 1874, p. 395 = *Theronia montezuma* Cr.
moratus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 158 = *Lymeon moratus* Cr., n. comb.
munitus (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 21 = *Narthecura munita* Cr., n. comb.
nafastus (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 385 = *Horogenes? nefastus* Cr., n. comb.
nestor (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 13 = *Carinodes nestor* Cr., n. comb.
niger (*Thyreodon*). 1874, p. 375 = *Thyreodon niger* Cr.
nigrocaeruleus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 104 = *Patroclus nigrocaeruleus* Cr.
nigrofemoratus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 122 = *Ditremops nigrofemorata* Cr., n. comb.
nigrovittata (*Eiphosoma*). 1865, p. 55 = *Eiphosoma nigrovittatum* Cr.
novatus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 159 = *Lymeon novatus* Cr., n. comb.
nubecula (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 163 = *Christolia nubecula* Cr.
nubecula (*Pimpla*). 1865 p. 196. A new name for *Pimpla terminalis* Cresson, which see.
occipitalis (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 24 = *Drepanon occiputale* Cr., n. comb.
opaculus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 115 = *Pseudamblyteles opaculus* Cr., n. comb.

- opimus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 382 = *Campoplegidea opima* Cr., n. comb.
- orbitalis* (*Lampronota*). 1874, p. 408 = *Asphragis orbitalis* Cr. n. comb.
- orbitalis* (*Meniscus*?). 1874, p. 411 = *Mnioes orbitalis* Cr., n. comb.
- ornatipennis* (*Cryptus*?). 1865, p. 24 = *Nesolinoceras ornatipennis* Cr., n. comb. *Nesolinoceras espinis* Ashmead, 1906 is the male of *ornatipennis* (new synonymy).
- ornatipennis* (*Thyreodon*). 1874, p. 376 = *Thyreodon ornatipennis* Cr.
- otomitus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 21 = *Amblytelini*.
- pachymenae* (*Cryptanura*?). 1873, p. 168 = *Photocryptus pachymenae* Cr.
- pallidus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 148 = *Polycyrtus pallidus* Cr.
- parandus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 124 = *Pseudamblyteles parandus* Cr., n. comb.
- parredes* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 4 = *Amblytelini*.
- passivus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 113 = near *Hoplismenus*.
- patruelis* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 170 = *Lymeon patruelis* Cr., n. comb.
- paululus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 145 = *Polycyrtus paululus* Cr.
- peritum* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 377 = *Labrorychus peritus* Cr., n. comb.
- pertenuis* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 162 = *Mesostenus pertenuis* Cr.
- picturatus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 22 = *Euraulus picturatus* Cr., n. comb.
- placitus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 121 = *Pterocormus placitus* Cr., n. comb.
- prolixus* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 118 = *Coelichneumon prolixus* Cr.
- propinquus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 22 = *Narthecura propinqua* Cr., n. comb.
- propinquus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 152 = *Cryptanura propinqua* Cr.

- pulcherrima* (*Pimpla*?). 1874, p. 404 = *Odontopimpla pulcherrima* Cr.
- pulchripennis* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 137 = near *Digonocryptus*.
- pulchripes* (*Exochus*). 1868, p. 38 = *Exochus pulchripes* Cr.
- puncipes* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 398 = *Coccygomimus puncipes* Cr.
- rarus* (*Hemiteles*) 1873, p. 171 = *Lymeon rarus* Cr., n. comb.
- reliquus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 146 = *Mesostenus reliquus* Cr.
- residuum* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 378 = *Labrorychus residuus* Cr., n. comb.
- rixosus* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 20 = *Notacma rixosa* Cr., n. comb.
- rufescens* (*Ephialtes*). 1865, p. 38 = *Ichneumon rufescens* Cr., n. comb.
- rufoniger* (*Pimpla*). 1865, p. 35 = *Coccygomimus rufoniger* Cr., n. comb.
- satageus* (*Phygadeuon*). 1873, p. 140 = *Aptesini*?
- scelerosum* (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 378 = *Barylypa scelerosa* Cr., n. comb.
- scitulus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 174 = *Diapetimorpha scitula* Cr., n. comb.
- scutatifrons* (*Metopius*). 1874, p. 393 = *Metopius scutatifrons* Cr.
- scutellaris* (*Hoplismenus*). 1868, p. 26 = *Drepanon scutellare* Cr., n. comb.
- semialbus* (*Mesostenus*). 1865, p. 30 = *Polycyrtus semialbus* Cr.
- semisanguinea* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 400 = *Coccygomimus croceiventris* Cr., n. syn.
- serricornis* (*Ichneumon*). 1865, p. 13 = *Tricholabus serricornis* Cr., n. comb.
- servilis* (*Hemiteles*) 1873, p. 176 = *Diapetimorpha servilis* Cr., n. comb.
- similans* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 128 = *Notacma similans* Cr., n. comb.

- solitarius* (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 118 = *Plagiotrypes solitarius* Cr., n. comb.
- sororius* (*Oedicephalus*). 1868, p. 28 = *Oedicephalus sororius* Cr.
- speciosa* (*Epirhyssa*). 1865, p. 39 = *Epirhyssa speciosa* Cr.
- stupidus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 159 = *Polistiphaga stupida* Cr.
- subflavescens* (*Hemiteles*). 1865, p. 24 = *Christolimorpha subflavescens* Cr., n. comb. According to its description, *Christolia ruficeps* Cameron, 1906 is a synonym (new synonymy).
- subfuscus* (*Paniscus*). 1865, p. 57 = *Netelia* (N.) *subfuscus* Cr.
- subspinosus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 17 = *Ditremops subspinosa* Cr., n. comb.
- subtenuis* (*Mesostenus*). 1865, p. 29 = *Polycyrtus subtenuis* Cr., n. comb.
- sulsus* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 175 = *Lytheon sulsus* Cr., n. comb.
- sumichrasti* (*Cryptanura*). 1873, p. 168 = *Glodianus sumichrasti* Cr., n. comb.
- sumichrasti* (*Joppa*). 1868, p. 31 = *Joppa sumichrasti* Cr.
- sumichrasti* (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 400 = *Coccygomimus sumichrasti* Cr., n. comb.
- tacubaya* (*Theronia*). 1874, p. 397 = *Theronia tacubaya* Cr.
- tantillus* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 134 = *Lytheon tantillus* Cr., n. comb.
- tarsalis* (*Exetastes*). 1874, p. 389 = *Exetastes tarsalis* Cr.
- tarsatus* (*Mesostenus*). 1865, p. 27 = *Monogonocryptus tarsatus* Cr., n. comb.
- tenebricus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 15 = *Lobaegis tenebrica* Cr., n. comb.
- tenuicinctus* (*Stilpnus*). 1868, p. 33 = *Phaeogenes tenuicinctus* Cr., n. comb.
- tenuicornis* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 9 = *Platylabus tenuicornis* Cr., n. comb.
- tenuiventris* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 134 = near *Digonocryptus*.
- tepanecus* (*Campoplex*). 1874, p. 382 = *Campoplegidea tepaneca* Cr., n. comb.

- tepanecus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 5 = *Carinodes tapanecus* Cr., n. comb.
- teres* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 18 = *Rhabdotus teres* Cr., n. comb.
- terminalis* (*Campoplex flavipennis* var.). 1874, p. 383 = *Campoplegidea flavipennis* Cr., n. syn.
- terminalis* (*Pimpla*). 1865, p. 36 = *Theronia nubecula* Cr.
Cresson's name *terminalis* is preoccupied by Brullé, 1846.
It was renamed *Pimpla nubecula* by Cresson, 1865.
- thoracicus* (*Epimecis*?). 1874, p. 395 = *Polysphincta thoracica* Cr., n. comb.
- thoracicus* (*Ophion*). 1865, p. 55 = *Enicospilus thoracicus* Cr.
- tolteca* (*Theronia*). 1874, p. 396 = *Theronia tolteca* Cr.
- toltecus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 17 = *Cressonianus toltecus* Cr.
- toluca* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 6 = *Tricholabus toluca* Cr., n. comb.
- toros* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 14 = *Carinodes toros* Cr., n. comb.
- totonacus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 10 = *Amblytelini*.
- totanacus* (*Mesochorus*). 1872, p. 23 = *Mesochorus totanacus* Cr.
- tragicus* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 11 = *Microsage tragica* Cr., n. comb.
- transilis* (*Hemiteles*). 1873, p. 175 = *Lytheon transilis* Cr., n. comb.
- transversus* (*Cryptus*). 1873, p. 136 = *Cryptus arcuatus* Cr. (near *Digonocryptus*), n. syn.
- tricarinatus* (*Exochus*). 1868, p. 38 = *Trieces platysoma* Tow.
Cresson's name *tricarinatus* is preoccupied in *Trieces* by Holmgren, 1856, and is accordingly here renamed *Trieces platysoma*.
- tricinctus* (*Trogus*). 1865, p. 19 = *Macrojoppa tricincta* Cr., n. comb.
- tuxtula* (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 17 = *Lobaegis tuxtla* Cr., n. comb.
- univittatus* (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 148 = *Polycyrtus univittatus* Cr.

validus (*Exochus*). 1865, p. 18 = *Triclistus validus* Cr., n. comb.

vicinus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 130 = *Oedicephalus frater* Tow.
Cresson's name *vicinus* is preoccupied by Cresson, 1864.
The species is hereby renamed *Oedicephalus frater*.

virescens (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 126 = *Platylabus virescens* Cr., n. comb.

vittatipes (*Exetastes*). 1874, p. 389 = *Exetastes vittatipes* Cr.

vitticolle (*Anomalon*). 1874, p. 377 = *Podogaster vitticollis* Cr., n. comb.

vitticollis (*Eiphosoma*). 1865, p. 53 = *Eiphosoma vitticolle* Cr.

zacatecus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 116 = *Carinodes zacatecus* Cr., n. comb.

zapoteca (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 402 = *Ephialtes zapoteca* Cr., n. comb.

zapotecus (*Ichneumon*). 1868, p. 3 = near *Neotropichneumon*.

zapotecus (*Mesostenus*). 1873, p. 164 = *Christolia zapoteca* Cr.

zapotecus (*Phygadeuon*). 1873, p. 140 = *Phygadeuon zapotecus* Cr.

zaptlanus (*Ichneumon*). 1873, p. 119 = *Microsage zaptlana* Cr., n. comb.

zonata (*Pimpla*). 1874, p. 401 = *Ichneumon zonatus* Cr., n. comb.

zonatus (*Mesostenus*). 1865, p. 28 = *Messatoporus zonatus* Cr., n. comb.

HOOKE

The types are in the Philadelphia Museum.

angulatus (*Eremotylus*). 1912, p. 144 = *Enicospilus angulatus* Hooker, n. comb.

cressoni (*Enicospilus*). 1912, p. 62 = *Enicospilus cressoni* Hooker.

ferrugineus (*Thyreodon*). 1912, p. 121 = *Thyreodon ferrugineus* Hooker.

NORTON

The type is in the Philadelphia Museum.

cubensis (*Ophion*). 1863, p. 358 = *Enicospilus cubensis* Nort.

PROVANCHER

The types are in the Quebec Museum.

elegans (*Phytodietus*). 1888, p. 431 = *Polycyrtus elegans* Prov.,
n. comb.

ornatus (*Phytodietus*). 1888, p. 431 = *Acerastes pertinax*
Cr., n. syn.

superbus (*Phytodietus*). 1888, p. 430 = *Polycyrtus superbus*
Prov., n. comb.

VIERECK

The type is in the Philadelphia Museum.

maculata (*Psiloparia*). 1920, p. 17 = *Apechoneura maculata*
Vier.

GLODIANUS CAMERON 1602.

My concept of this genus includes *Lamprocryptus* Schmiedeknecht, 1904 and *Trapezonalis* Szépligeti, 1916 (new synonymies). As I limit it, the genus includes large slender Neotropical cryptines with short dense pubescence, the areolet elongate rectangular or trapezoidal, the ovipositor with a tapered sharp point, and the dorsal valve of the ovipositor with a subapical series of weak oblique grooves. Most of the species correspond to the type described as *Lamprocryptus* by Schmiedeknecht. *Trapezonalis* was distinguished by the stronger notaulus, and *Glodianus* by a short median horn on the frons, trans-striate propodeum, and weakness or absence of the apical propodeal carina. These differences do not seem of generic importance.

LYMEON AND DIAPETIMORPHA

As I limit it at present, *Lymeon* is a very large Neotropic genus whose species exhibit considerable structural variety. A few compact groups (*Christolimorpha*, *Acerastes*, *Polistiphaga*, *Toechorychus*, and *Polycyrtidea*) are separated from the protean mass and additional study will show other natural segregates. The names *Zamastrus* Viereck, 1913 and *Neogoryphus* Roman, 1936 probably belong in this complex, but without their genotypes I can not be certain.

In my catalogue of the Nearctic species (Townes, 1944 & 1945) I confused the genus *Diapetimorpha* with the present group and wish now to correct the error. *Diapetimorpha* and the *Lymeon* group of genera are separable as follows:

Base of first tergite with a triangular projecting point on each side opposite the attachment of the extensor muscle (strongest in the female); metapleural arcuate carina distinct at least at its anterior end, where it starts at the antero-ventral corner of the metapleurum; second and following tergites of female with fine dense pubescence.
Diapetimorpha.

Base of first tergite on each side with not even a trace of a lateral point; metapleural arcuate carina absent or only its anterior end present, this beginning a little posterior to the antero-ventral corner of the metapleurum; second and following tergites of female with pubescence of varying density, often very sparse.
Lymeon and related genera.

The Nearctic species belonging in *Diapetimorpha* are *acadia*, *alabama*, *confederata*, *introita*, and *rufigaster*. *Cinctiventris* and *orbis* are correctly placed in *Lymeon*.

TOECHORYCHUS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Mesostenus abactus* Cresson, 1873

Related to *Polistiphaga* (Cryptini) from which it is distin-

guished by the characters given below. This genus differs from most others of the Cryptini in the very short ovipositor which hardly surpasses the tip of the abdomen.

Median lobe of mesoscutum prominently elevated, without a distinct median longitudinal groove; propodeum without median longitudinal carinae basad of the basal transverse carina; apical carina of propodeum absent or represented by blunt transverse teeth; propodeum beyond the basal carina rugose, usually transversely rugose; portion of the first tergite beyond the spiracles about 1.3 as long as wide, always distinctly longer than wide (in *Polistiphaga* always wider than long); ovipositor tapered to a slender usually decurved point, extending very little beyond the apex of the abdomen; ovipositor sheath about 0.4 as long as the first tergite.

Includes (*Mesostenus*) *Toechorychus abactus* Cresson 1873, and five unidentified species in the Paris and Washington museums, all Neotropic. A short series of *abactus* in the Washington Museum was reared from *Mischocyttarus indeterminabilis* by J. Bequaert at Moca, Guatallon, Guatemala, at 1,000 meters altitude, March to April, 1931.

DREPANON, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Ichneumon occiputalis* Cresson, 1868.

This and the following three genera (*Narthecura*, *Notacma*, and *Ditremops*) belong to a tropical group of Amblytelini characterized by a pair of spines on the propodeum, usually completely and sharply carinated propodeum, and usually rather flat abdomen with moderately small, weakly impressed gastrocoeli. The group has been termed the *Hoplismenus* group by Heinrich but I consider *Benyllus* much more typical of it than *Hoplismenus*. Besides the genera included by Heinrich, I should include *Acanthojoppa*, *Plagiotrypes*, *Rhadinodontoplisus* and others excluded by Heinrich on clypeal and mandibular characters.

The present genus differs from others of its group in the mandible, which is very long, slender, tapered and curved, quite

sickle-like. Only the long slender upper tooth is visible when the mandibles are closed. The lower tooth is a strongly flattened blade directly behind the base of the upper tooth, the entire mandible being much like that of *Atopotrophos*. The genus may be further characterized as follows:

Clypeus in profile with its basal 0.3 convex, the rest flat or slightly concave; apical margin of clypeus thin, with a prominent rounded median lobe; labrum not exposed; outer edge of mandible grooved; occipital carina complete below, joining the hypostomal carina at the base of the mandible; scutellum medially with a tubercle or thorn-like spine that is usually more or less compressed; lateral carinae of scutellum usually distinct on about the basal 0.4 of the scutellum; propodeal spines long and slender.

Included are (*Hoplismenus*) *Drepanon esuriale* Cresson, 1868, (*Hoplismenus*) *Drepanon occiputale* Cresson, 1868, (*Hoplismenus*) *Drepanon scutellare* Cresson, 1868, and eight undetermined species in the Townes Collection, all Neotropic.

NARTHECURA, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Hoplismenus munitus* Cresson, 1868.

This genus belongs in the group of genera discussed under *Drepanon* (above). *Narthecura* differs from all other Neotropic Amblytelini in having the ovipositor of many of its species projecting considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen, in some by as much as 0.8 the length of the first tergite. In some species, however, the ovipositor projects very little. The mandible is rather similar to that of *Lichmeres* and of *Rhabdotus*.

Apical margin of clypeus truncate but with a thin median apical lobe; labrum trilobed with the median lobe larger than the lateral lobes and with it alone projecting beyond the clypeus; mandible as seen from the outside evenly tapered from its broad base to the narrow apex of the upper tooth, the lower tooth small, short, blunt, and turned strongly inward so that from the outside it is inconspicuous; malar space about equal to the basal width of the mandible; clypeal

foveae large and deep; occipital carina complete below, joining the hypostomal carina shortly before the base of the mandible; subapical part of female flagellum moderately to conspicuously broadened and flattened below; scutellum in profile moderately convex and elevated, margined to its apex with lateral carinae, rarely with a blunt median longitudinal ridge; areola and petiolar area confluent; second and third lateral areas confluent; ovipositor sheath about 0.5 to 1.0 as long as the first tergite, usually polished and sparsely setose.

Included are (*Hoplismenus*) *Narthecura limata* Cresson, 1868, (*Hoplismenus*) *Narthecura munita* Cresson, 1868, (*Hoplismenus*) *Narthecura propinqua* Cresson, 1868, and ten undetermined species in the Townes Collection, all Neotropic.

NOTACMA, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Hoplismenus acclivus* Cresson, 1868.

This genus belongs in the group of genera discussed under *Drepanon* (above). It is distinguished by its narrow unspecialized mandible and its scutellum with lateral carinae and a more or less well developed median tubercle. It is very close to *Benyllus* and *Evirchoma*, from which it differs in the tubercle or spine on the scutellum; and to *Ditremops*, from which it differs in the lateral carinae and tubercle on the scutellum, the usually longer malar space and longer propodeal spines, and the lack of a well developed median longitudinal carina in the areola.

· Apical margin of clypeus sharp, broadly and squarely truncate but sometimes with a small median lobe; clypeal foveae large and deep; apical margin of labrum broadly rounded, not quite covered by the clypeus; mandible of normal size and shape (about as in *Pterocormus*), not unusually broad or narrow, its lower tooth of moderate size, strong, and not turned inward, shorter than the upper tooth; malar space 0.9 to 1.3 as long as the basal width of the mandible; occipital carina joining the hypostomal carina at about the mandible's basal width from its lower end; scutellum with lateral carinae on its basal 0.3 to 0.9, with a median erect tubercle which varies from

very high to very low and inconspicuous; areola separated from the petiolar area, without or sometimes with a short inconspicuous median longitudinal carina; propodeal spines long and slender.

Included are (*Ichneumon*) *Notacma abacta* Cresson, 1873, (*Hoplismenus*) *Notacma accliva* Cresson, 1868, (*Hoplismenus*) *Notacma minax* Cresson, 1868, (*Hoplismenus*) *Notacma rixosa* Cresson, 1868, (*Ichneumon*) *Notacma simulans* Cresson, 1873, and thirteen undetermined species in the Townes Collection, all Neotropic.

DITREMOPS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Ichneumon abjectus* Cresson, 1873.

Quite similar to *Notacma* (above) from which it differs as follows: scutellum in profile evenly rounded, without lateral carinae; areola divided by a median longitudinal carina; malar space 0.3 to 0.8 the basal width of the mandible; clypeus without a median apical lobe; propodeal spines shorter and stouter.

Included are (*Ichneumon*) *Ditremops abjecta* Cresson, 1873, (*Ichneumon*) *Ditremops actiosa* Cresson, 1873, (*Ichneumon*) *Ditremops epica* Cresson, 1873, (*Ichneumon*) *Ditremops nigrofemorata* Cresson, 1873, (*Ichneumon*) *Ditremops subspinosa* Cresson, 1868, and six undetermined species in the Townes Collection, all Neotropic.

LICHMERES, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Ichneumon aztecus* Cresson, 1868.

In general sculpture and appearance this genus is rather similar to *Microsage*, from which it is easily distinguished by the narrower mandible and the occipital carina complete below. The genus is rather unusual in its strongly projecting scutellum with a bilobed apex. The mandible is somewhat similar to that of *Narthecura* and of *Rhabdotus*.

Head rather large, with broad cheeks; apical margin of clypeus weakly concave; mandible, as seen from outside, evenly

tapered from its broad base to the narrow apex of the upper tooth, the lower tooth short, blunt, and turned strongly inward so that from the outside it is inconspicuous; malar space about equal to the basal width of the mandible; occipital carina complete below, joined by the hypostomal carina at a very acute angle shortly before the base of the mandible; female flagellum rather slender, subapically dilated and flattened below, its broader segments about 1.4 as wide as long; thorax and abdomen with dense rather coarse punctures; scutellum strongly elevated, not margined laterally, as seen from above trapezoidal with the apical part somewhat bilobed, and as seen from the side triangularly projecting with the apex somewhat overhanging; areolet narrowly sessile above; propodeum in profile rather evenly convex but with stout dorso-lateral spines that are about as long as the median diameter of the hind tibia; propodeum much as in *Hoplismenus* but a little longer, its carinae somewhat obscured by punctation; areola about 1.5 as long as wide; abdomen somewhat constricted at the incisions, its tergites with even, coarse, close punctures except on the basal 0.4 of the first tergite; gastrocoeli short, moderately impressed, separated from each other by 1.7 their width; female abdomen oxygyous.

The only species known to me is the Neotropic (*Ichneumon*) *Lichmeres aztecus* Cresson, 1868.

EURAULUS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Hoplismenus picturatus* Cresson, 1868.

This genus is generally similar to *Cressonianus* and to *Hoplismenus* but it is distinguished from both by the very broad gastrocoeli and by the broader apical part of the female flagellum.

Clypeus flat in its median apical part, its apex rather broadly truncate exposing the apical part of the labrum; apical margin of labrum evenly convex; mandible with its lower edge somewhat lamellate and projecting, making its outer face slightly concave; mandible rather broad basally and narrow apically, its lower tooth small; temples short and sloping, in lateral view

about 0.4 as long as the eye; occipital carina strong, reaching the hypostomal carina shortly before the base of the mandible; subapical part of female flagellum broadened and flattened below, the wider segments about 2.5 as wide as long; scutellum in profile weakly convex and only moderately elevated, with lateral carinae on its basal 0.7; tarsal claws apparently not pectinate; propodeum about as in *Hoplismenus*, but the spines somewhat longer, about 1.5 as long as broad at the base; post-petiole in profile conspicuously elevated just in front of the spiracle; gastrocoelus broad, rather long, and deep, almost reaching the lateral margin of its tergite and separated from the other gastrocoelus by about 0.33 its width.

The species included are (*Hoplismenus*) *Euraulus dissonus* Cresson, 1868, and (*Hoplismenus*) *Euraulus picturatus* Cresson, 1868. There is also an undetermined species from southern Brazil in the Townes Collection.

LOBAEGIS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Ichneumon maritus* Cresson, 1868.

This genus belongs in the Amblytelini and has the following unusual characters: Mandible with a small blunt black tooth on its inner upper edge, in addition to the usual two apical teeth; apical margin of clypeus with a median rounded projection so that it appears weakly trilobed; propodeum with short dorso-lateral spines. The extra tooth on the mandible is not easily visible when the mandibles are closed.

General form of the body about as in *Pterocormus*, but the female only a little stouter than the male; clypeus broad, in profile its basal 0.3 convex, the rest flat or somewhat concave; apical margin of clypeus thin, roundly produced medially so that it appears weakly trilobed; labrum not exposed; mandible, except for the small third tooth mentioned above, of normal form, about as in *Pterocormus*; occipital carina complete below, joining the hypostomal carina at the base of the mandible; apical part of female flagellum somewhat broadened and conspicuously flattened below, its broader segments

about 2.0 as wide as long; scutellum with lateral carinae on its basal 0.3 to 0.6, in profile moderately elevated and weakly convex above; areolet narrowly sessile above; propodeum with distinct dorsal and posterior faces, the latter shorter than the dorsal face; carination of propodeum practically complete but not strong, presenting no unusual features; propodeum with a pair of dorso-lateral spines, usually short; apical half of first tergite in profile rather evenly convex above; postpetiole without a well-marked median area; gast-rocoeli of moderate size and moderately impressed; second and following tergites moderately convex; female abdomen oxygygous.

Included are the Neotropic (*Ichneumon*) *Lobaegis arista* Cresson, 1868, (*Ichneumon*) *Lobaegis marita* Cresson, 1868, (*Ichneumon*) *Lobaegis tenebrica* Cresson, 1868, (*Ichneumon*) *Lobaegis tuxtla* Cresson, 1868, and six undetermined species in the Townes Collection, all Neotropic except one from the eastern United States.

RHABDOTUS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Ichneumon intentus* Cresson, 1868.

This genus belongs to the Amblytelini. Its most distinctive characters are in the occipital carina which is incomplete below, in the lower tooth of the mandible which is turned strongly inward, and in the rather elongate propodeum.

Apical margin of clypeus truncate but with a median sub-triangular lobe; labrum concealed; occipital carina incomplete below, not extending beyond the lower margin of eye; malar space about 0.8 the basal width of the mandible; mandible moderately large, in external view tapered from the base to the rather stout upper tooth, the lower tooth also stout but shorter than the upper tooth and appressed to it and strongly incurved so as to be conspicuous only when the mandible is viewed from below; subapical part of female flagellum moderately expanded and flattened below, the broader segments about 2.2 as wide as long; scutellum in profile evenly convex, not conspicuously elevated, with blunt

lateral carinae only at its basal corners; areolet pentagonal, broadly sessile above; propodeum elongate, its dorsal face about 1.3 as long as its posterior face, with a pair of short, blunt, but very distinct dorso-lateral teeth or spines; propodeal carinae moderately sharp and approximately complete; abdomen rather long and narrow, oxypygous; apical 0.7 of first tergite in profile evenly and rather weakly convex; postpetiole rather narrow, with rather coarse punctures except on the central 0.3 which is polished and impunctate; second tergite about 1.5 as long as wide, coarsely punctate, its gastrocoeli of moderate size and rather strongly impressed, separated from each other by about 1.3 their width.

The species included are (*Ichneumon*) *Rhabdotus famelicus* Cresson, 1868, (*Ichneumon*) *Rhabdotus gracilentissimus* Dalla Torre, 1902, (*Ichneumon*) *Rhabdotus intentus* Cresson, 1868, (*Ichneumon*) *Rhabdotus teres* Cresson, 1868, and an undetermined species from Ecuador in the Townes Collection, all Neotropic.

LIMONETHE, NEW GENUS

Genotype: (*Ichneumon insolens* Cresson, 1867) = *Joppa maurator* Brullé, 1846.

In general structure this genus is similar to *Pseudocillimus* and to *Trogomorpha*, agreeing most closely with the latter. It may be distinguished from most genera with which it might be confused by the form of the areolet, which is very wide above, the upper side as long as or almost as long as the outer side. Also, the second recurrent vein joins the cubitus only slightly basad of the second intercubitus, rather than near the middle or base of the areolet. The areolet of *Trogomorpha* approaches that of *Limonethe* but is somewhat narrower above and receives the second recurrent vein a little farther basad of the second intercubitus.

Head normal (approximately as in *Pterocormus*); apical margin of clypeus rather broadly truncate, blunt, exposing the apical part of the labrum; mandible moderately slender, not twisted or unusual in form, its lower tooth small and inconspicuous; flagellum of female with a white median band,

beyond which it is broadened and strongly flattened below, its apical part moderately attenuate; thorax coarsely punctate; scutellum gently convex, not margined laterally; propodeum and its carinae not unusual, very similar to those of *Trogomorpha* but the propodeum a little more elongate; propodeal spiracle about 4 times as long as wide; abdomen rather slender; postpetiole about as long as wide, coarsely punctate, with a weakly raised median area; second and third tergites narrow, strongly convex and coarsely punctate; second tergite about 1.5 as long as wide, the gastrocoeli small and deep, separated from each other by twice their width, and each from the lateral margin of the tergite by about 1.2 its width; third and following tergites strongly convex; ovipositor moderately short so that the abdomen is somewhat amblypygous. The two species known to me have the wings, head, and thorax black and the abdomen red.

The species included are the Nearctic (*Joppa*) *Limonethe maurator* Brullé, 1846 and the Neotropic (*Ichneumon*) *Limonethe meridionalis* Cresson, 1865.

EUGYRUS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Ichneumon alvarado* Cresson, 1868.

This genus belongs to the *Apatetor* group of genera (*Amblytelini*) as defined by Heinrich (1938, Mém. Acad. Malagache 25:54) and carries to an extreme the tendency in that group for the propodeum to be evenly rounded in profile and to have the lower boundary of its second lateral area obliterated. It is rather near *Ileanta* but differs in propodeal carination.

Clypeus apically truncate with a median small weak angular projection; labrum not exposed; malar space about 0.7 the basal width of the mandible; thorax in profile evenly convex from the middle of the mesoscutum to the apex of the propodeum, except for a slight flattening centered near the apex of the scutellum; scutellum broad, almost flat, not at all margined laterally; areolet pentagonal, its upper side narrow; propodeum in profile evenly convex; median longitudinal

carinae of propodeum straight and parallel, separated by about 0.25 the width of the propodeum, the carinae obsolescent at the base of the propodeum; areola and petiolar area completely confluent; second and third lateral areas confluent, externally with an indication of a separation; first tergite rather stout, its apical 0.7 evenly convex in profile; median dorsal carinae of first tergite long and strong, the part of the postpetiole between them striate and the parts laterad with coarse punctures; second and following tergites moderately broad, rather strongly convex and with coarse punctures, all but the apical tergites with a median striate area; gastrocoeli short and deep, separated from each other by about 1.2 to 1.7 their width, and each from the lateral margin of the tergite by about 0.8 to 1.2 its width. Female unknown.

Included are (*Ichneumon*) *Eugyrus alvarado* Cresson, 1868 and several undetermined species in the Townes Collection and in the Washington Museum, all Neotropic.

MNIOES, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Lampronota? jucunda* Cresson, 1874.

This genus is related and similar to *Pimplopterus*, *Lampronota*, *Lissonota*, and *Asphragis* but is distinguished as follows: Areolet absent, the intercubitus long and reclivous; nervulus strongly reclivous, postfurcal by 0.2 to 0.5 its length; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs covered with very dense short pubescence; head, thorax, abdomen, coxae, and femora quite mat and with fine close punctures, the punctures often quite weak; tarsal claws pectinate on their basal 0.4 to 0.7; ovipositor about 1.2 to 1.5 as long as the abdomen; fore wing about 6 to 12 mm. long.

The species included are the Neotropic (*Lampronota?*) *Mnioes jucundus* Cresson, 1874 and (*Meniscus?*) *Mnioes orbitalis* Cresson, 1874. In the Townes Collection are five additional undetermined Neotropic species and one from the southeastern United States.

DIRADOPS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Meniscus bethunei* Cresson, 1869.

This genus has the general appearance of *Exetastes*, from which it differs in having a conspicuous median longitudinal tubercle-like ridge on the face, the nervellus broken near or slightly below the middle, areolet absent, and only the apical fourth of the abdomen more or less compressed. Additional characters are as follows: Fore wing about 6 to 13 mm. long; apical margin of clypeus thick, evenly convex or with a pair of weak apical tubercles; second recurrent vein about 1.2 to 1.4 as long as the distance between the radial and cubital veins at the level of the second recurrent vein; claws strongly pectinate; tarsi in some species broad and flat; abdomen mat or polished impunctate, or the basal tergites with a few scattered punctures; ovipositor short, heavy, and compressed, its point sharp; ovipositor sheath about 0.8 to 1.2 as long as the first tergite.

Even though this genus has the general appearance of *Exetastes*, I place it in the Lissonotini rather than in the Banchini because the nervellus is not broken far above the middle and the abdomen is not as compressed as in most Banchini. It contains the Nearctic (*Meniscus*) *Diradops bethunei* Cresson, 1869 and the Neotropic (*Meniscus*) *Diradops alternata* Cresson 1874, (*Meniscus*) *Diradops crassitarsus* Cresson, 1874, and (*Meniscus*) *Diradops mexicana* Cresson, 1874. There are also ten additional undetermined species in the Townes Collection and several others in the Washington Museum, all Neotropic.

LEURUS, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Exochus caeruliventris* Cresson, 1868.

This genus is related and in general appearance is similar to *Exochus*, but is distinguishable from *Exochus* and like genera by the following characters: Mandible broad, with an apical 45° truncation, the upper tooth prominent, the lower tooth at the base of the upper tooth and very small, situated at about the middle of the width of the mandible; labrum not

exposed; face with rather large shallow punctures, in profile evenly convex; frons without a carina between the antennal sockets; back of head sloping obliquely from the posterior ocelli to the level of the occipital carina, thence vertically to the foramen magnum; areolet present; first intercubitus decidedly longer than the section of the cubital vein between the first intercubital and second recurrent veins; spurs of middle tibia of equal length; hind coxa with a prominent postero-basal shoulder; epipleurum of second tergite narrow and inconspicuous; epipleurum of third tergite about 0.33 as wide as the tergite.

In the Townes Collection are two very distinct, unnamed, Ne-arctic species of this genus and several Neotropical forms that appear to be races of (*Exochus*) *Leurus caeruliventris* Cresson, 1868.

TRIECES, NEW GENUS

Genotype: *Exochus texanus* Cresson, 1872.

Very similar to *Chorinaeus* and combined with it by previous authors, *Triece*s may be separated by the following couplet.

Third tergite with a median and a pair of sublateral longitudinal carinae, the sublateral ones extending a third or more the length of the tergite; second tergite with a median and a pair of sublateral carinae extending its entire length; mesopleural suture absent; upper part of pronotum without or with a very faint submarginal groove; thorax with a very stream-lined appearance. *Triece*s.

Third tergite with only a median longitudinal carina or rarely with sublateral carinae at its base; second tergite with a median carina extending its entire length and with sublateral carinae distinct usually on only its basal third; mesopleural suture present; upper part of pronotum with a distinct submarginal groove; thorax with a less stream-lined appearance. *Chorinaeus*.

The species included are the Neotropic *Trieces platysoma* (new name for *Exochus tricarinatus* Cresson, 1868), the Nearctic (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces costatus* Davis, 1897, (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces flavifrons* Ashmead, 1890, (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces marlatti* Ashmead, 1896, (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces onitis* Davis, 1897, (*Exochus*) *Trieces texanus* Cresson, 1872; and the Palaearctic (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces facialis* Thomson, 1887, (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces nitidifrons* Thomson, 1887, (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces thuringiacus* Schmiedeknecht, 1925, and (*Chorinaeus*) *Trieces tricarinatus* Holmgren, 1856. *Chorinaeus flavifrons* Schmiedeknecht, 1925 also belongs here. Since Schmiedeknecht's name is preoccupied by Ashmead, 1896, his species is here renamed *Trieces xanthopsis*. I know the Palaearctic species only by their descriptions.

CHAROPS AND CASINARIA — *avalispa*

In 1945 (Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc. 11:607), I synonymized *Casinaria* with *Charops*, because they seemed inseparable on the characters known to me then. More recent study has brought to light other characters by which the species involved may be separated into two large natural groups corresponding roughly with *Charops* and *Casinaria* of previous authors, and the occurrence of Mexican species in this complex makes it desirable to review the situation here. Accordingly, I propose to redivide these two genera according to the following key:

Central 0.3 or more of mesopleural suture not impressed, indicated only by the raised mesepimeron and by transverse rugae; extreme basal part of petiole with sternite occupying its entire depth, so that in side view its lateral suture runs along the upper margin of the petiole; areolet absent (except in an Oriental species group); outer lower angle of second discoidal cell a right angle (slightly acute in an Oriental species group); propodeal spiracle more than 2.0 as long as wide; squama of male genitalia usually rod-like apically. *Charops*.

Central 0.3 of mesopleural suture impressed as a sharp shallow groove; extreme basal part of petiole with sternite not occupying quite its entire depth, so that in side view its lateral suture is a little below the upper edge of the petiole; areolet present; outer lower angle of second discoidal cell acute (rarely a right angle); propodeal spiracle less than 2.0 as long as wide (except in *texana* and related species); squama of male genitalia not rod-like apically. *Casinaria*.

By this division *Charops* has *Zacharops* as a synonym and *Casinaria* has *Amorphota*, *Campotrephus*, *Alcima*, *Anempheres*, *Trophocampa*, *Fiebrigia*, *Neonortonia*, *Zastenomorpha*, and *Zastenogastra* as synonyms. Of the described Nearctic species recorded in my catalogue, *annulipes* belongs in *Charops* and *ambigua*, *scabriformis*, *genuina*, *infesta*, *lamina*, *limenitidis*, *semiothisae*, and *texana* belong in *Casinaria*. (*Charops*) *Casinaria ambigua* Townes, 1945, (*Zastenomorpha*) *Casinaria lamina* Viereck, 1921 and (*Campoplex*) *Casinaria texana* Ashmead, 1890, are new combinations. It should be noted that *Casinaria scabriformis* was first published in August, 1912 and *Casinaria eupitheciae* first in December, 1912 making *eupitheciae* a synonym of *scabriformis* rather than vice versa. I am indebted to Mr. G. S. Walley (*in litt.*) for pointing out these dates to me and for showing the distinction between his *semiothisae* and Viereck's *scabriformis* which I had previously considered the same species.

BARYLYPA *T-ocristat*

In 1945 (Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc. 11:713), I considered *Barylypa* to be a synonym of *Erigorgus*. A recent restudy of the group shows that the concept of *Erigorgus* adopted there includes several groups that should be made separate genera. Because Mexican species are involved, I shall indicate here that *Barylypa* should be separated from *Erigorgus* and may be distinguished from *Erigorgus* in the strict sense by its postnervulus broken far above the middle, by its long slender antenna, and by its tarsal claws which are shorter and more

strongly curved than in *Erigorgus*. Except for the lack of a carina on the underside of the front coxa, *Barylypa* is superficially rather similar to *Labrorychus*.

The described Nearctic species of *Barylypa* are (*Anomalon*) *Barylypa elongata* Davis, 1898, (*Anomalon*) *Barylypa paenoferruginea* Viereck, 1905, (*Anomalon*) *Barylypa smithii* Davis, 1898, and (*Podogaster*) *Barylypa sulcata* Provancher, 1886. These are all new combinations.

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